

# The Globe Republican

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DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

## KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Finney county is fixing things for a fair to be held August 21-23.

The Civic League of Fort Scott has all the joints there corked up.

On August 8 the old soldiers of Harvey county will picnic at Halstead.

Milkmen in Topeka have raised the price of milk to seven cents a quart.

Colin H. Ball, of Kansas, is made a second lieutenant in the regular army.

The Osborne Woodmen took an all-night sweat in initiating 21 candidates.

The Farmers' Grain and Livestock association of Butler county has been incorporated.

A Bourbon county man claims that in three days he cut and marketed \$300 worth of hay.

Texas fever is reported from Edna, Labette county. Ben. Jarboe has lost 20 head of cattle.

There is complaint in Western Kansas that too many cattle are shipped there for pasturing.

On July 29 there were four deaths from heat in Kansas City, Kas., and two on the Missouri side.

S. N. Harper had 1 1/2 acres of wheat near Menoken, Shawnee county, which threshed out 668 bushels.

The controlling interest in the Wellington National bank has passed from John T. Stewart by way of sale.

The retail clerks of Horton struck for early closing and the state labor commissioner went there to fix things.

The commercial club of Anthony is wide awake in connection with the northern extension of the Chectaw railroad.

Some fellow figures that the crop loss in Kansas this year will reach \$250,000,000, but Kansas is rich enough to stand it.

The influx of slot machines from Missouri, since they were prohibited over there, is causing Kansas towns much pilaica.

In Topeka the cracking of the earth under brick sidewalks drains away the sand the bricks are laid in and damages the walks.

A well-fixed Douglas county farmer took his first ride on a railroad train along with a bunch of cattle he was taking to market.

The Santa Fe uses from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of coal a month at Topeka. At Argentine the consumption runs from 5,000 to 9,000 tons.

Will R. Spillman, of Manhattan, has been appointed private secretary to Joe L. Bristow. Spillman has been in Washington since 1897.

The Moran Herald has discovered that putting ice cream in a glass and pouring pop over it is right to the front together with ice cream soda.

The News says that the strongest temperance lecture ever exhibited in Hutchinson was the taking of a drunken woman from a train to the jail.

An Oakland, Shawnee county, nurseryman will use a steam rotary pump with his \$600 irrigation plant, for the benefit of twenty acres of young nursery stock.

Red tape killed a man in a coal mine near Topeka. He fell down a shaft and a long course of rignarole among the county health officers caused him to lie there five hours before the county relief authorities sent out to bring him to town.

Rev. Richard Cordley, of Lawrence, married a couple by the name of Bacon in 1850, in that city. Twelve years ago Rev. Mr. Cordley attended the funeral of Mr. Bacon and has now attended that of Mrs. Bacon.

Charles Hoffman, of Lyon county, an ex-Confederate soldier, had a brother in the Union army. He attempted to personate his brother in an application for a pension and is now in jail, with a prospect of five years in the penitentiary. Uncle Sam shows no leniency to such frauds.

The Rock Island depot at Lebanon is burned. Nothing was saved except the freight bills and books. Considerable freight was burned.

It is said that one Caldwell man sold daily a carload of beer to the home-seekers. The trains stopped there 20 minutes only. At Wichita the time between most of the connecting trains was about two hours and all that time a daily procession of people with baskets of bottled beer was weaving its way direct from beer cars to the biggest crowds.

A Kansas farmer read about a New York farmer whose wheat crop was two bushels to the acre, and he at once offered to start a movement to help the farmers back there.

Dr. Eliphalet Patee, of Manhattan, has deposited with the state historical society a powder horn carried by his great-grandfather, Edmund Patee, and bearing his name and the date 1774. Edmund Patee, tradition says, was the soldier who executed Major Andre, the British spy who conspired with Benedict Arnold.

Ice is priced at \$30 a ton at Ashland.

Junction City is shipping its ice from Wyoming.

Ned Larimer, of Wichita is appointed ensign in the navy.

New hay is coming to Norton and selling at \$4.50 to \$5 a ton.

Premium lists have been issued for a fair at Sterling on September 11-14.

Some farmers propose to sow corn belts in wheat to provide pasturage.

Farmers in Southern Kansas have commenced plowing for wheat since the rains.

J. M. Brooks, an early settler, died at Beattie, Marshall county, leaving a fortune of \$80,000.

Crib Johnson, of McPherson county, was at work among high weeds and died from the heat.

Humboldt people want the Iola trolley system to be extended to their town on the Neosho.

Two McPherson county girls shocked their father's wheat crop. Men could not be found to do it.

The buffalo grass ranges in Scott county are reported to be in fine condition, with plenty of feed for stock.

Boys made small fortunes in Wichita selling sandwiches to boomers. One little fellow cleared \$12 in three days.

It is decided that the Central Kansas fair at Hutchinson will come off on schedule time the first week in September.

A. P. Clark, an old time Kansan, noticed an increased flow from springs and predicted the recent heavy rains 24 hours in advance.

Seio, Graham county, reports 7.4 inches of rain since harvest up to July 25. Crops there are reported all right and everybody happy.

A Santa Fe detective found several stolen lanterns at Hutchinson and secured evidence which may land thieves where they cannot steal.

Eleven years before Joe Bristow became assistant postmaster general he was a candidate for clerk of the district court of Douglas county.

The head of the ice trust in Topeka has been arrested under a city ordinance which is based on the new law of the state against trusts in general.

The shale pit men at the Coffeyville vitrified brick plant struck for a raise of 25 cents a day. Labor Commissioner Johnson went there to smooth things.

The Missouri Pacific paid the state of Kansas, the other day, a charter fee of \$9,200 for filing an amendment to its charter to increase its capital stock to \$43,000,000.

John B. Sims, five miles from Topeka, lost 35 cattle from eating green sorghum fodder. More were expected to die. The neighborhood turned out to skin the cattle.

Henry and Eliza Foreman, of Montgomery county, have been man and wife for 67 years. They were born in the same county, attended the same school and were members of the same church. They are the parents of 13 children.

A man calling himself S. L. Duff, telling that he represented a St. Louis millinery firm, proposed to install a department of millinery in a Quenemo store, collecting an advance of \$27. He nor the goods have never been heard from.

The adjustment of the loss to the Dold Packing company from the burning of their Wichita plant was promptly made. There were twelve adjusters present, with Edmund Fitzgerald, of Buffalo, representing the Dold company. The total insurance was \$235,000 and the total loss about \$300,000.

Burlingame, a good town but without waterworks, recently indulged in a \$7,000 fire.

Michael Weis, of Salina, ruptured a blood vessel while lifting and died from the effects of it.

The Blue river is so low that the Blue Rapids mills cannot be operated. The plaster mills are much behind on orders received.

Newton is proud of its water supply, which is plentiful, while some other towns cannot claim that they have enough for all purposes.

Dora Hedger, of Haskell county, was bitten by a rattlesnake and died within 24 hours.

Ex-Speaker-ex-Judge Stephen Osborne is out for a good appointment in Oklahoma.

An Ottawa man claims to have a snap shot showing a local prohibitionist running from a Guthrie saloon to a train carrying bottles of beer.

Topeka contractors say that there has been more rock taken from the quarries there this season than ever before in the same length of time.

Adjutant General Fox issued certificates to all veterans of the Spanish-American war who desired them, to use in registering for a homestead, without making the journey to El Reno.

A passenger on the belated train at Marion, one of the 130 who were taken in carriages to the park and served with free ice cream and lemonade, said: "It is the first time I ever saw a misfortune like ours that the people did not try to make something off its victims."

# THE AMERICAN SHEEP

## MARKED INCREASE IN OUR DOMESTIC FLOCKS.

Census for 1901 Shows a Gain Alike in Number Owned and in Average Value Per Head Over the Splendid Spring of Last Year.

In view of the present low price of wool throughout the world, the lowest known for many years, and the great prostration now prevailing in the wool and sheep industry in every country, except the United States, it is interesting to know how the American sheep farmer fares. He fares best among all his competitors, very much the best. His industry has not been ruined; far from it. He is infinitely better off than are the sheep and wool producers of the rest of creation. Vastly better off he is than during the disastrous free wool period of 1894-97, and the succeeding two years of a home market over-stocked for foreign wools brought here free of duty. So great was the glut of foreign wool under the Wilson tariff law that it was not until 1900 that our domestic growers began to feel the benefit of the duty on wool restored by the Dingley tariff. Even now there is on hand a considerable quantity of the free wool that was rushed in during the closing months of the Wilson law.

A year ago the sheep census of the American Protective Tariff league showed some surprising results. Contrasted with the free-wool period of 1896 the census for 1900 showed a gain of 71.44 per cent in the total number of sheep owned and a gain of 121.59 per cent in average value per head. But this was before the bottom dropped out of the world's wool markets. Since then the great slump in wool values has taken place.

Have American flocks decreased, and has their value per head declined along with the sheep of Australia, South America and other wool producing countries? Decidedly not.

On the contrary, the sheep census of 1901, just completed by the American Protective Tariff League, shows: Number of states reporting... 40 Number of reports received... 707 Sheep owned, March, 1901... 1,464,781 Sheep owned, March, 1900... 1,256,738 Gain for 1901... 208,043 Percentage of gain for 1901... 16.55

It is found that against an average value of \$3.90 per head in March, 1900, the average value for March, 1901, was \$4.04, an increase of 14 cents per head, or 3.59 per cent.

It would appear that the American sheep raiser has a marked advantage over the flock masters of the rest of the world. First, he has in his favor a protective tariff, which fixes an irreducible minimum of market value for his fleeces. Unless the foreign grower sells his wool for nothing, he cannot compete with the domestic grower in the American market. The Dingley tariff takes care of that. Second, the average value per head of American sheep is kept up by the enormous demand for mutton and lambs for food purposes. The American wage earner, when busily employed at high wages, as he has been for three or four years past and now is, consumes from three to thirty times more meat than the other wage earners of the world. He is fond of good mutton and juicy lamb, and he is a tremendous consumer of these meats. In fact, he is the best customer the American butcher has. It is not the rich people, but the wage earners, that keep the butcher shops going. It is no longer possible, as it was in 1896, under Wilson tariff free wool to buy a good sheep for fifty cents. That day has passed, and will come no more as long as the tariff on wool protects the wool grower while the tariff on all lines of production makes times good, wages high and the consuming capacity of 76,000,000 people three to thirty times greater than the consuming capacity of the rest of the people on earth.

Condensed into a form easily read and understood, the sheep census of the American Protective Tariff league for 1901 is as follows:

State.	No. of sheep owned in March, 1900.	No. of sheep owned in March, 1901.
Alabama	27,500	32,500
Arizona	265	265
Arkansas	20,015	20,470
California	70,029	70,029
Colorado	35	35
Connecticut	133,100	194,300
Idaho	509	509
Illinois	8,351	7,615
Indiana	94	155
Iowa	268	1,028
Kansas	3,813	4,387
Kentucky	3,712	1,642
Louisiana	10	10
Maine	158	303
Michigan	4,309	4,402
Minnesota	616	805
Mississippi	2,000	2,000
Missouri	4,023	4,646
Montana	481,520	530,010
Nebraska	5,815	5,490
Nevada	7,000	7,000
New Mexico	32,400	32,710
New York	1,254	1,279
North Carolina	1,223	1,061
North Dakota	31,236	32,747
Ohio	24,929	25,732
Oklahoma	5	6,760
Oregon	25,169	29,760
Pennsylvania	4	874
South Carolina	31	31
South Dakota	29,523	37,737
Tennessee	172	98
Texas	58,287	60,028
Utah	99,825	115,725
Vermont	625	655
Virginia	135	190
Washington	24,027	32,715
West Virginia	3,283	3,751
Wisconsin	373	471
Wyoming	129,102	154,505
Totals	1,256,738	1,464,781
Number of states reporting	40	40
Number of reports received	707	707

Sheep owned in March, 1901... 1,464,781  
Sheep owned in March, 1900... 1,256,738  
Gain for March, 1901... 208,043  
Percentage of gain for 1901... 16.55

Commercial Isolation. In an article deprecating the growing conviction in the south that the same kind of protection which has

built up the manufactures and wealth of the world would be also good for that section of our country, the New York Times warns them that they "in so doing lose sight of the fact that the logical result of protection would be commercial isolation."

Logic is defined as the science of the distinction of true from false reasoning. If the result of the Dingley tariff is to effect the commercial isolation of this country the logical result of developing the manufactures and wealth of the south might be its commercial isolation. But the article in question is headed "Increasing Exports from the south," but the increase as shown has occurred since the Dingley tariff went into effect, and we all have been assured that if we don't buy we can't sell.

The fact is there is no logic in, about, nor anywhere near the assertion that protection leads to commercial isolation. The editor of the Times has apparently mistaken Mr. Gladstone's advice that we grow more cheap cotton and wheat for logic.

## SOUND AND SENSIBLE.

Philadelphia Manufacturing Club Strongly Opposed to Tariff Revision.

The significance of the action of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia on the subject of tariff revision and reciprocity, taken in connection with the statement of President Search of the National Association of Manufacturers, given in another column, cannot but suggest itself to every mind. It means that the Philadelphia organization, the largest and most influential of its kind in the United States, is unalterably opposed to tariff tinkering in any and all forms, whether by outright alteration of the schedules or by a scheme of special trade treaties which calls for a reduction of duties on competitive products. At a largely attended meeting of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, held on the evening of June 17, 1901, the following resolutions, previously adopted by the board of directors, were by a unanimous vote ratified by the club as a whole:

Whereas, The great and acknowledged prosperity which this country enjoys today is directly traceable to the Protective system under which our revenues are raised and our industries have been developed and the conditions created which have given us a commanding position in the world's trade; and

Whereas, Such imperfections as are inseparable from any tariff law are more apparent than real, inasmuch as any tariff schedule which may seem to be excessive or unnecessary becomes imperative when the necessity for protection ceases, thus automatically removing the burden; and

Whereas, The disastrous experience caused by the agitation for tariff revision prior to and during 1894 is still fresh in our minds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia deplores any attempt to revise tariff legislation as a menace to our continued prosperity; and

Resolved, That the alteration of any part of the tariff schedules seem necessary in the judgment of the Industrial Commission now investigating the subject, the same should be taken out of politics and be made the subject of a careful revision by a non-partisan tariff commission; and

Resolved, That in adhering to the principle of reciprocity as originally formulated in the Republican platform of 1890, to-wit: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, and return for free foreign markets," and as expressed in existing laws operating through the tariff, which provide for consideration of reciprocity not reduced by ourselves in exchange for like concessions on our domestic products, having in view the preservation of the integrity of our home markets, we have a valuable means for the expansion of our world trade without injury to our industries.

The whole question of tariff and reciprocity is contained in these resolutions. In them the attitude of the great body of industrial leaders throughout the United States is, we believe, accurately defined. There shall be no tariff tinkering on the dissonant plea that the trust evil may be thereby remedied, or for any other reason now apparent. There shall be no experiments in the line of foreign trade expansion which take from any domestic industry the measure of protection guaranteed by the tariff law as it now stands; no displacement of American labor, no decrease of employment and wages through the increased admission of foreign made goods competing with goods of like character now being successfully produced in this country. Sound Republican doctrine, sound protection, sound patriotism, sound practical, business common-sense!

## A "Warning."

The protection organ, the Economist, if it has any sincere friends, will stop its calling Representative Babcock a traitor because he has expressed the opinion that it would be well to reduce certain duties. The deliberations of the National Association of Manufacturers and its resolution should be a warning to that element not to be arbitrary in affairs which concern the Republican party rather than the Economist.—Indianapolis "Journal."

Perhaps a careful reading of the statement of President Search as to what the National Association of Manufacturers did and did not do on the subject of tariff revision might suggest to the Journal that the "warning" in question applies not so much to the friends as to the enemies of protection.

## They Mean Business.

In 1894 we were producing 128,000 tons of pig iron per week. Now we are producing and using over 300,000 tons per week. Protection and pig iron are great friends, and both mean business, and the farmer is just as much interested as the manufacturer and laborer.

## Greatest Consuming Nation.

The population of the world is about 1,600,000,000; of the United States, 77,000,000, or about one-twentieth. Yet we consume about one-third of the whole world's products. Why? Because we do forty-nine fiftieths of our own work, make big money and live like lords.



## HOAXING THE YOUNG LADIES.

This story comes from Milan. A young nobleman of that city, of marriageable age, and master of a fortune of ten thousand francs a year, not long ago came to the conclusion that it was time for him to look out for a wife, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. He advertised his want in a newspaper requesting that every answer to the advertisement might be accompanied by the portrait of the lady who replied.

A collateral result of this notice was that two or three of the best photographic artists of the city had more work on their hands than they could attend to. The direct result was sixty-five letters, with as many fair maidenly countenances as would fill a good-sized album. The answers were in some cases accompanied by parental certificate, setting forth in touching language the charms and virtues of the daughters.

The young man replied to each of his correspondents that, before coming to a final decision, a personal view would be of advantage. To each of the ladies, without the knowledge of the others, he sent a ticket for an orchestra stall in the Scala Theater, announcing that he himself would be in a particular box, the number and situation of which he stated.

A few evenings later the play-going public of Milan were perplexed to explain the appearance of one of the rows of stalls in that immense building. A long line of beauties in toilettes of extreme elegance, unbroken by a single black coat, was observed. Furtively, and with trepidation, did each damsel from time to time raise her opera glass to that box—the cynosure of many bright eyes—in which the graceful youth reposed.

Suspiciously, and with darkened brow, did each damsel turn to the long file of her neighbors, and wonder at the magnetism which drew each glass to the one central spot. By and by the audience, to whom some hint of the secret had leaked out, began to give audible signs that they enjoyed the joke. The sporadic laughter of the theater increased the confusion of the young ladies, and the contagion of fun turned the sporadic mirth into a general roar.

At this point our informant drops a veil over the scene.

## LAYING THE TABLE.

When setting a table for a meal, whether it is to be plain or elaborate, lay the knives forks and spoons in the order required by the courses. Set the first ten-inch plate, called the service plate, one fork at the left hand. For a dinner which is to include, say, oysters, consommé, meat, salad and dessert, lay an oyster fork farthest from the plate, then a soup spoon, knife, fork and coffee spoon. If the dessert is a sherbet or jelly, lay each one on the plate on which the last course is served.—Good Housekeeping.

## VELVET BRACELETS WORN.

Fifty years ago the belles of Paris used to wear coquettishly a black velvet bracelet, and no one who did not possess one could be considered fashionable. The ultra-fashionable of the present day have revived the style. The up-to-date bracelet, however, is

## NATTY BATHING COSTUME.



1. Navy and white, with white band.
2. Blue, with white collar, and band around the skirt; yellow braid.
3. Blue, with red and white on collar and skirt. Red braid.
4. Deep red, with white braid.

## THE AGE TO MARRY.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the course of a letter to a young friend who had married, wrote:

"I do indeed congratulate you on changing your isolated condition into the beatific state of duality. The very moment one feels that he is falling into the old age of youth—which I take to be from 25 to 30, in most cases—he must not daily any longer; the first era of his life is fairly closed, and he may live half his bright days over again if 'woman's pure kiss, sweet and long,' comes only to his lips before it

a more stylish affair than its predecessor, having loops and ends edged with diamond or pearl ferrets hanging from the left wrist, while a bizarre ornament clasps the band itself close round the arm. Nothing shows off a white hand better than black velvet, and the same may be said of the black velvet neck-band, which is also in favor, studded with jeweled ornaments or art nouveau flowers, says the Pittsburgh Post. French women rarely appear décolleté without some form of a band around the throat, usually a tucked piece of tulle or velvet the same shade as the dress.

## FEMINITY'S NEW WORD.

"Foolish" is a word just now much used by femininity, and, like all the words that the sterner sex takes a fleeting fancy to, it is employed in divers ways that lexicographers wot not of.

"Please fasten these foolish hooks," said one young woman to another the other evening.

"Now, look at that foolish pie," exclaimed a housekeeper, who, in trying to serve a tart of the rhubarb variety, broke the bottom crust and spilled some of the filling.

One hears of "foolish journeys," of a "foolish coat," "foolish" shoes, boats, trees or even ice cream freezers. There seems nothing, indeed, to which the modern girl will not apply this description, nor which to her mind it does not fit.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## VIOLET MOUSSELINE DE SOIE.



With ecru lace appliqued on. Deeper shade of violet ribbon.

## COOKING SCHOOL.

### Potatoes a la Pereline.

Slice one onion and brown in one ounce of butter, then add one pint of potato dice boiled in salted water for fifteen minutes. When well stirred together without bruising, add enough milk to moisten, a dash of salt and pepper, and after simmering five minutes serve.

### Cucumber Salad.

Peel three cucumbers, cut them lengthwise, scoop out the centers, leaving them about half an inch thick. Place these boats in ice water. Reject most of the seeds from the remainder of the cucumbers and mix with water-cress, celery dice, chopped chives and a few capers. Add a white mayonnaise to the mixture and fill the boats, which have been wiped dry; put one on each plate and sprinkle with minced parsley. White mayonnaise is made with lemon juice instead of vinegar, and then before being used is made very delicate by having a tablespoonful or so of whipped cream added to it.

## FRUITS WITH A DELICIOUS FLAVOR.

Apricots and peaches contain little nutritive value, but are highly esteemed for their delicious flavor. Their juice is laxative, and if the fruit be not too ripe, they agree well with gouty persons.